

Christian Secretary.

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"WHAT THOU SEEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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For the Christian Secretary.

Capital Punishment.

Mr. Editor.—Since your reception of my first
article, I notice the remarks of our mutual friend
"J." on this subject, and am pleased with his
idea of looking to the Bible for direction: but was
rather surprised that he quoted the case of the
adulteress, without noticing its bearings on this
point. The Saviour said to the adulteress, "neither
do I condemn thee." This passage of scrip-
ture is worthy of our most serious attention. A
woman is taken in adultery and brought to Christ,
and what was the Jewish law on this occasion? Death, certainly. Moses said "such should be
stoned; what sayest thou?" Mark this transac-
tion. Christ says, not put her to death, accord-
ing to your old Levitical law, or law of Moses;
but "go thy way, and sin no more." Does not this
very fact prove that the gospel was a new dispensa-
tion, and that death was no longer to be awarded
as the punishment for this crime? An eye for
an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, were precisely on
the same ground—wholly annulled under the gos-
pel. No farther intimation throughout the whole
New Testament is offered that this law of death
should ever be enforced. The sin was doubtless
no less offensive to God, than at the time of Mo-
ses: but Christ "came not to destroy men's lives
but to save them." Here, it should be remember-
ed, that the law of death for adultery was made
at the same time, and with as much binding force
as the law of death for murder. We have there-
fore just as much authority to dispense with one,
as with the other; and on the contrary, if one is
still binding, the other is equally so; yet no man
is found to advocate the former, or to entertain
any scruples in regard to it.

But let us look again at the earlier history of
man. Cain has already been mentioned as hav-
ing a mark set upon him that no one should kill
him; and indeed it was seven times more dan-
gerous to kill him than any other man, though his
murder was one of the most unprovoked and most
horrible ever committed on earth.

But again; Lamech, the father of Noah, it
seems, killed a man because he murdered him;
and a young man only because he hurt him;—
and he himself considered his sin ten times more
aggravated than that of Cain's, and yet was he
executed? Nay; he died in peace, at the advan-
ced and honorable age of 770 years. (Gen. v. 31.)

Again, (Gen. xxxiv. 25,) Simeon and Levi, the
sons of Jacob, in cold blood slew all the Shech-
emites "in their wrath, for it was cruel." It
was murder most aggravated, and upon persons
wholly innocent. Were they executed for it?
No such law was in force at the time; and no
intimation is given by Jacob that such a law ever
had been enacted, either by the Creator, or his
creatures; and yet the passage on which, per-
haps, the principal reliance of the advocates of
murder for murder, and blood for blood, is placed,
was given to Noah long anterior to this period;
and had Jacob, the patriarch of civil government,
felt it at all binding, he would inevitably have
put it in force. I allude to the passage in Gen.
ix. 6: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall
his blood be shed." And here I would further re-
mark that first: This passage is believed to be
wholly a mistranslation in our English version, and
caused by the barbarous practice of murder for
murder then in use at the period of the translation.

The word in Hebrew is (*Sho-phach*) here rendered
"whoso sheddeth," is simply the present participle
"shedding," in which, in the Hebrew as in the
English, there is no distinction of gender. And
the word which is rendered "his," (*damo*), there
being no neuter in that language, may with equal
propriety be rendered "its." The passage then
reads: "Whosoever sheds man's blood, by man
shall (or may, as it may be translated) its blood be
shed." Several of the most able commentators
give this interpretation; and that profound and
learned critic, Michaelis, of Gottingen, in his com-
mentary on the law of Moses, says expressly,—
"The 6th verse must be rendered not *whosoever*,
but *whosoever sheddeth man's blood*," &c. The
propriety of this correction in our translation may
be gathered from the context, or 5th verse, "And
every blood of your lives will I require, and at the
hand of every beast will I require it, and at the
hand of man, and at the hand of every man's
brother will I require the life of man." Then
follows: "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by
man shall its blood be shed. (Why so? it follows.)
"For in the image of God made he man." Hence
the law; (Exod. xxi. 28,) "if an ox kill a man
or a woman, he shall surely be put to death; be-
cause he has defaced the image of the Creator
that was in the human form divine." But even
admitting, for the sake of argument, that the pas-
sage is as is generally supposed, and that the
whole is merely prophetic of the state of society
afterwards; that murder would beget murder, and
thus the world would continue wicked and re-
vengeful—murder for murder, and blood for blood,
it affords no argument whatever for us to kill a
man, because he has killed his fellow.

We see, therefore, that there is no precept or
example anterior to the law of Moses, nor the

least intimation in the gospel of Christ, that man
should be put to death for any crime.

It is not disputed that the law of Moses pre-
scribed the punishment of death not only for mur-
der, but for a multitude of crimes. Almost all
the ten commandments had the penalty of death
attached. Why do we abrogate them all but one,
and still cling to that as obligatory?

Allow me here to present a list of the crimes
punishable with death by the law of Moses. 1st.
Idolatry. 2. Enticing to idolatry. 3. Inter-
marriage with idolaters. 4. False prophecy. 5.
Witchcraft. 6. Consultation of witches. 7.
Blasphemy. 8. Violation of the Sabbath, even
for gathering sticks. 9. Smiting, or cursing fa-
ther or mother. 10. Being a stubborn, or rebel-
lious son—a glutton or a drunkard. 11. Adultery.
12. Incest. 13. Manstealing. 14. Perjury.
15. Allowing a vicious ox to kill a man by
being left to go at large. 16. In chastity on the
part of a daughter of a priest. 17. Unconfessed
impurity before marriage on the part of a female.

18. Eating of blood. 19. Doing aught presumptu-
ously. (Numb. xv. 31.) 20. Not hearkening to
the judgment of the priests. (Deut. xvii. 12.)
All these twenty instances, besides murder, were
punishable with death. Now, I would ask, by
what authority are any of them disannulled? or
by what authority is one only retained? The
traitor and the incendiary are not known among
them. So that we actually retain but one. Now
is it not astonishing that any man in his senses
should imagine that these laws, made and adapted
entirely to that wonderful nation, (the Jews),
should be all nullified but one; and that one law
which deprives his fellow being of life, he can im-
agine is still in force, though not the least dis-
tinction is made in the Bible between this and
many others? Yet so it is. But to return.

There was a grand distinction between the Mo-
saic law for murder, and ours. This was not ad-
ministered by any trial, or justice,—but the next
of kin merely in the barbarian spirit of *vengeance*,
pursued and destroyed his victim,—it was blood
for blood, eye for eye, burning for burning, wound
for wound, stripe for stripe. And the name given
to the pursuer of murder was the *avenger of blood*.

He felt a right to the life of his victim, however
innocent he may have been with regard to his
intent to kill. Even if the head of a man's axe
slipped from the helve and caused the death of
another, the avenger of blood had a right to his
life, if taken short of the city of refuge. (Deut.
xix. 6.)

These sanguinary laws were adapted to a bar-
barous nation travelling in the wilderness, as the
Jews were. They had no means of perpetual
confinement as we have; and what is worthy of
notice, they never attempted to impose their laws
upon any other nation or people. Nor were they
always careful to put them in execution among
themselves. Absalom murdered Amnon his brother,
but was not slain for it. Joab slew Absalom,
but Joab was not slain by David. The inapti-
tude of the Jewish code of laws to our own, or
any other nation, may be illustrated by reference
to the destruction of nearly the whole tribe of
Benjamin, on account of the offence of a few
of their number. Not only 26,000 fighting men
were destroyed, but an indiscriminate massacre
of men, women and children, many of whom per-
haps never learned the cause. We may with
equal propriety adopt those rules of war and
extermination, as to adopt the principle of taking
the life of an offending individual.

There is no injustice with God. But the Jews
were a peculiar people. They required and re-
ceived from God, laws adapted to their fierce,
barbarous, and cruel spirit. Notwithstanding
600,000 footmen of their fathers fell in the wil-
derness for their sins, yet their sons were hard-
ened in sin, and were not softened by the multitude
of plagues, and banishments, and captivities, which
befell them; though surrounded by mercies and
miracles adapted to benefit and reclaim them.

"Therefore," saith the Lord, "I gave them statutes
which were not good, and judgments whereby
they should not live;" (see Ezek. xx. 25.)
What would now be thought of us if we should
stone criminals to death, or burn them with fire,
as many of their laws required for various offences?
How degrading, debasing, and demoralizing, for
a Christian people, would such punishment be!
Equally so is it, in this land of gospel light—this
gospel that says, "avenge not yourselves, but rather
give place unto wrath." "Love your ene-
mies, bless them that curse you, do good to them
that hate you, and pray for them which despite-
fully use you, and persecute you." "Love thy
neighbor as thyself," and the law is fulfilled in
this. Is not the punishment of death—sending a
poor, guilty rebel, with all his sins upon his guilty
head, quickly down to hell, by depriving him
of life—wholly repugnant to all these precepts of
the gospel? (Several important points hereafter.)

Yours,
PHILLOS.

P. S.—I wish to be distinctly understood, that
I am not writing for any political effect; and as
evidence of it, I must say my political views are
not in accordance with those who compose the
majority in the present Legislature. I trust my
aim is higher, to advocate the truth—such truth
as God and common sense approve, and will be
found right at the final judgment.

From the Christian Watchman.

Revival Intelligence Meeting.

This meeting assembled in the Bowdoin Square
church, on Monday evening. Rev. Mr. Neale
in the chair. After the singing and prayer by
Rev. Mr. Bennett, the chairman stated that owing
to the great interest he felt in the meeting, he had
risen from his bed of sickness to attend. He wish-
ed to be there to join in thanksgiving to God for
what he had done. His illness had prevented his
making those arrangements for the meeting which
it devolved on him to make. It was desirable
that, in the course of the meetings, some brother
in Boston should give an account of the revival
here. During the week, the pastors would give
account of the work in their congregations. This
evening would be spent principally in prayer.

He was happy to add that in his own congregation
the work continued with unabated interest. The
number of hopeful converts was about 300. About
the same number had been baptized, of whom
a majority were heads of families. The labors of
Mr. Knapp had been attended with unusual effi-
cacy. The strong men, and the leading men of
the congregation had been brought in. These
facts were well known to the friends in the city.

He spoke for the sake of strangers. In regard to
brother Knapp, he showed it to be his single, ear-
nest desire to glorify God, and this community
were united in this belief. But to all appearance,
had there not been an union among Christians—
an union of feeling, and of supplication to God, the
revival would not have occurred. He desired
that brethren from abroad, would during these
meetings persevere in prayer for these churches,
and he hoped these meetings would prove mutual
blessings to them and to Christians in the city.

Rev. Mr. Cushman, of this city, said he would
extend to the Christian brethren a most cordial
greeting. He hoped they had come "in the ful-
ness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ." He
trust the meetings would be specially charac-
terized by spirituality. He should not occupy
time that evening in giving account of what God
had done among them, but would yield the time
to brethren from abroad.

Rev. Mr. Nott, of Bath, Me., being called on,
spoke of the revival which was in progress in that
State. At Bath, sometime during the winter, in-
dividuals seemed greatly under the influence of a
spirit of prayer. A number of persons, rising by
night at what they were led to regard as the call
of duty, invoked the blessing of God on His cause
in the place. A blessing had followed their sup-
plications. The converts were 400 or 500, and
the work was still in progress. Every class had
been blessed, and all ages from persons of 73 down
to children 9 years old. Many other churches in
Maine had shared in the effusions of divine grace.
Among the towns blessed were Wiscasset, Brun-
swick, and Nobleboro'.

Rev. Mr. Haynes, of Southborough, Mass.,
said that more than a year ago, he commenced la-
bor with a very small church who were subject
to great discouragement. Soon after some of
their number seemed deeply engaged. They
commenced what they termed experience meet-
ings. It was found that for a considerable time
two aged sisters had met to pour out their souls
in earnest prayer. The interest increased. He had
the happiness of baptizing the first communion
day after his visit to the people, and the season
was blessed as the means of conversion. This was
a year ago last winter. The church then num-
bered but 40 members, now 146. The work was
still going forward. A Fast in behalf of the un-
converted had been held once a month. Every
baptism has been attended with conversions.

Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in
the absence of the pastors from Lowell, remarked
on the revival in that place, which he had just
visited. He hoped the pastors would by and bye
furnish particulars. The work commenced in
connection with Mr. Knapp's labors. The num-
ber baptized was 400. He had gone to the same
place fifteen and one half years ago to assist in
the ordination of the first pastor of the first church
there. There were now three churches in the
city, embracing a total of 18 or 19 hundred com-
municants. In the 3d church, the youngest and
smallest, the work was indeed delightful. The
revival continued.

The meeting closed for the evening. Meetings
of like character to be held at the same place ev-
ery morning during the Anniversaries, at 7 3/4
o'clock. We propose to continue our notices of
the meeting was numerous attended
and was one of great interest.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev.
Mr. Templeton, Ms.

Rev. Mr. Seaver, a Bible agent, had been trav-
elling since January 1, and had every where wit-
nessed revivals. He had never seen such a time
as the present in point of religious interest. Not-
withstanding the severity of the times, funds
were never raised in aid of the object for which
he was laboring with such facility and prompt-
ness. Visiting one small town in the western
part of the State where a religious interest was
prevailing, he was invited to stay and labor a few
days with the church. He replied that however
happy he would otherwise be in complying, his
engagements to the Society which employed him
might prevent it. He finally consented to stay as
many days as the people would furnish him mem-
berships to the Bible Society, the sum requisite to
constitute one being \$30. Twelve memberships
were in consequence subscribed with great prompti-
tude.

Rev. Mr. Peck, of Illinois, gave some general
features of the work of grace which was in pro-
gress in the western and south-western States.—
He stated that in this part of the country, revivals
bore a resemblance in character to those in New
England. As to instrumentalities employed, re-
vivals at the west were generally the fruits of plain,
simple preaching. Their preachers were plain
men; not, perhaps, the right men for pastors in
New England or elsewhere, but they were the
men for labor in protracted meetings. In the so-
called Valley of the Mississippi, about thirty thou-
sand, according to returns, had been added to the
churches in a year, ending in 1840. Religious
improvement was soon under almost every form,
in family prayer, in Christian knowledge, and in
labors for the spiritual welfare of others. It was
found convenient and useful at the west to hold
camp-meetings. These meetings are long antici-
pated with eager and joyful hopes, and when they
arrive, are hailed with an earnest confidence that
God will convert sinners. Revivals also occur in
connection with meetings of associations; and as
fruits of these revivals, numbers had been in-
duced to devote themselves to preparation for the
ministry. From fifty to one hundred might, he
thought, be reckoned of this class.

Rev. Mr. Bennett, an Agent of the Am. Bat-
tist Home Mission Society, related the case of an

infidel in Kentucky, who stood up in bold opposi-
tion to the truth. The wife of this person having
become a convert, wished to profess Christ by bap-
tism. He, being of respectable standing in soci-
ety, and feeling ashamed absolutely to forbid her,
strove to content himself with urging her to post-
pone the work. With a view to divert her mind,
he carried her to all the fashionable watering pla-
ces and other haunts of amusement. She compli-
ed with this humor, so far as innocence allowed,
and then firmly held him to a promise which he
had made her, that after a certain time she should
be allowed to go forward without let or hindrance.

She was accordingly baptized. After her profes-
sion, Father Bennett inquired of him, if he did not
desire still to prevail upon her to secede from the
company of Christians. He answered, No; that
since she had made a profession he hoped she
would live up to it. After her baptism, they had
frequent discussions of religious subjects. He, be-
ing a person of education, and skilled in the soph-
istries of Voltaire and his clique, strove hard to
drive her from her ground as a Christian. But all
in vain, for she was also one of a considerable com-
pany engaged in the iron ore business. He em-
braced all the facilities of his business intercourse
for promulgating his baleful sentiments, and suc-
cessfully employed his influence with the com-
pany to expel the Christians, among whom were
several ministers, from the party by vote. Mean-
while in his frequent discussions with his wife,
he was sometimes overcome, upon which occa-
sion it was his wont to rehearse her arguments
to the party on his return. The consequence was
that through the power of Bible truth he gradu-
ally became Christian in sentiment, whereupon the
banished Christians were recalled, and the infidels
exiled in their turn. This man at last became
fully subject to divine grace. In a large meeting
he related his experience, confessing his faults,
and asking pardon on his knees of all whom he
had offended. He was baptized, and to the last
knowledge of the speaker was living as a consist-
ent believer.

Rev. Mr. Richardson, of New Hampshire,
related an interesting case of conversion in that
State.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Rev. Mr. Ballard, of Lowell, gave an account
of the revival in that city. Previous to the re-
vival, religious interest had been at a very low ebb
in the churches and congregations. In March
last, however, more feeling seemed to have been
awakened. About the middle of that month, Mr.
Knapp commenced his labors in the place. The
house in which the services were held was imme-
diately filled to overflowing, and a greatly increas-
ed interest was evident. As tokens of God's pres-
ence and blessing, 106 were hopefully converted
in two weeks in his (Mr. B's.) congregation.—
When Mr. Knapp shifted the scene of his labors
to the Second church, he advised the First church
to continue their evening meetings which was
done, and with the most happy results. On the first
Sabbath 50 were baptized, the second, 40. The
whole number he had baptized was 180, and 25
to 30 were expected to come forward next Sabbath,
while the work was still in progress. The labors
of Mr. Knapp had been extensively and strongly
approved. Some opposition at first appeared, but
soon passed away. Among the converts were a
number of Universalists. The labors of young
converts had been attended with a rich blessing.
Among the cases of conversion were some of re-
markable interest. In one instance, a whole fam-
ily consisting of a father and four sons had been
led to devote themselves to Christ. The old gen-
tleman's wife was already a professor.

The other congregations in the city had been
sharers in the work. Mr. Porter had baptized
over 100 persons; Mr. Naylor, minister of the
Third church, over 70.

Rev. Mr. Jennings, of Worcester, observed
that after the formation of the 2d Baptist church
in Worcester, in December last, a spirit of prayer
was manifested in both that and the old church.
At a place about two miles from the centre of the
village, the interest more particularly exhibited
itself. From one hundred to one hundred and fifty
obtained the Christian's hope. In the latter part
of February the interest became more apparent
and intense in the village. It first entered the
church through the Sabbath school. At the pro-
posal of the teachers, the school, for one or two
Sabbaths, was turned into a prayer meeting.
Members of the school who might feel an earnest
desire to become Christians, and who were willing
to request prayers to that end, were invited to
rise. About thirty immediately responded to the
invitation by rising. The interest thus commens-
ed in the school soon connected itself to the
church, which in a week found itself surrounded
by tokens of spiritual good. The number of con-
verts was about 400. One or two cases he would
relate.

One was that of an infidel who came to meet-
ing out of regard to his wife. He was an open
unbeliever, hardly, as he afterwards acknowl-
edged, crediting the existence of a God. He was
present at a meeting where persons who desired
to be converted, were requested to come forward.
At the giving out of the invitation, he was seized
with trembling. He felt as he had never before
felt in his life. He could not rid himself of the
impression that the invitation was a call from God.
He took his place with the inquirers. The next
day, which was Monday, meeting Mr. J. in the
street, he told me that he said something in his
sermon the day before about casting away the
weapons of rebellion, and added, "I think I have
cast away, or rather destroyed mine. I collected
all my infidel books, and with them made a noble
fire." He soon after professed faith in Christ and
was now a happy and consistent professor of re-
ligion. [Here Mr. J. was courteously interrup-
ted by a gentleman who said, "I lately called on
the person whose case bro. Jennings had related.
I found the man giving glory to God, and afford-
ing the most happy evidence of having experi-
enced a saving change. His wife stated that she
had lived with her husband six years, during all
which time, she had never knelt in prayer to God

without remembering her unhappy husband. Her
faith had begun to be shaken because God had
not answered her prayers; but she said they were
all answered now. I state this for the encour-
agement of wives who have unbelieving husbands,
and of all Christians who have impenitent friends.]
The work had proceeded among all classes, both
old and young; but a large number of the con-
verts were members of the Sabbath schools.

In another case, an individual was not only an
unbeliever, but of openly vicious life and profane
conversation. His seemed emphatically a hope-
less case, inasmuch that the pastor of the First
church, (Mr. Swaim,) once said to him, (Mr. J.)
referring to the individual in question, "If that
man is converted, I will never limit the grace of
God." The man had been grossly intemperate,
till finally, one day, when half intoxicated, he signed
the temperance pledge. This seemed in some
degree to pave the way for the action of truth up-
on his mind. One night, as he chanced to be
passing near Mr. Swaim's church at the time a
meeting was being held in the vestry, he stopped
at the door and listened. He heard some persons
praying. He at first did not venture to go in;
but finally went so far that he was recognized,
and induced to come forward for prayer. All
seemed to have their hearts drawn out in prayer
for him; he continued to attend the meetings,
and in a few days was rejoicing in hope of the
glory of God.

In a neighborhood about two miles from the
village, several became known as inquirers. An
impulse had just been given to the temperance
cause in the place. The neighborhood became
almost purely temperate. The Washingtonians
of their own accord requested the different minis-
ters to hold each a meeting among them, which
was done. The effort was attended with a bless-
ing.

Mr. Swaim and himself had each baptized about
fifty since the commencement of the work, and
others stood ready to make a profession. There
was a *crust*, so to speak, over the village, which
needed to be broken. He hoped that brethren
would pray that those persons in that town who
were resting on their good works might be con-
strained to repair to Christ.

Rev. Mr. Neale said that since reference had
been made to the temperance reform in connexion
with revivals, he would state a fact or two on the
subject. Sometime ago there lived a poor family
in New York, consisting of a husband and wife
with several children. The man was grossly in-
temperate, and in consequence became a burden
to his wife and family, instead of making that
provision for them which he should. They were
warned out of the poor tenement they occupied,
the wife being in feeble health. They told their
landlord they had nowhere to go. He relented
so far as to propose and allow that they should oc-
cupy the loft of an ice house belonging to him, an
abode of very narrow dimensions. To that place
they removed. The husband still spent his days
in intemperance, and was wont on his return to
be dragged through the entrance of their base
home by his wife. At last they found their way
to this city. The husband had become a tem-
perate man, having signed the pledge. The wife
was converted, and he, (Mr. N.) had the pleas-
ure of baptizing her. She then persisted in pray-
er for her husband. God answered her. Mr. N.
expected to baptize the husband on the next Sab-
bath.

This man had attended the meetings of the
First church at the time of the Rev. Mr. Knapp's
labors there. What though a thousand eccentrici-
ties might distinguish an individual, should we
not overlook them all when God so evidently bless-
ed his labors.

Mr. N. related another case. A few years ago
a family removed to this city. The man was
broken down by intemperance. The wife, a re-
spectable and worthy woman, was advised to leave
him on account of the ill treatment she received
through the influence of his cups on him. This,
however, true to the feelings of a wife, she re-
fused to do. For ten years he had been off in South
America. With his other bad traits he was an
infidel. But some time ago, touched by the fi-
delity of his suffering wife, he made a somewhat
vague resolve to be a better man. He signed the
total abstinence pledge. He still, however, at-
tended infidel meetings. He heard the Bible ridi-
culed, and strange to tell, this blasphemy seemed
the means of his conviction. He came to Mr.
N.'s inquiry meeting, saying to Mr. N., "I have
tried every resource in the world, but have found
no peace. If there is any power in the Holy
Ghost which you tell of, or in religion, to give me
that which I seek, but have not discovered, I
should like to experience it." Soon he manifest-
ed a deeper, but more subdued feeling, and soon
found that peace which passes all understanding.
He was baptized. His wife at the same time ap-
peared serious. Her religious character and views
underwent an effectual change. She had a con-
versation with him, (Mr. N.) in regard to her
case. She had been accustomed to attend meet-
ing at King's Chapel. She related her experience
to Mr. N., expressing a wish to become con-
nected with his church, yet fearful as to whether
she would be admitted on account of her defective
religious knowledge. After hearing the story of
her exercises, Mr. N. assured her that she needed
only to come and repeat it, in the simplicity of her
feelings, to the church, and he thought she would
be admitted. What struck him, Mr. N. said, was
that though educated and living in ignorance of
evangelical doctrines, yet she had experienced
them all, as the atonement, the divinity of Christ
the Holy Spirit's agency in regeneration. She
was to be baptized next Sabbath.

C. Thurber, Esq., of New England Village,
Grafton, stated some of God's dealings with the
people there. The place contained about 800 in-
habitants. Stated religious worship was com-
menced there only about five years ago. About
three months since, two conversions occurred.
Sinners showed anxiety to find the way of salva-
tion. The meetings were thronged. A Fast was
appointed, and during the exercises the house was

See Report to N. Y. Legislature, by Mr. O. Sullivan,
page 223.—a work well worthy the attention and careful
perusal of every citizen of Connecticut.

about one fifth of the whole, were raised in 1841. The crops of 1839 and '40 were fair; that of 1841 decidedly bad; since which time the price of flour has maintained a higher average price than any other article. The three elements of the increase to be taken into view, are, 1st—The natural increase; 2d, The accidental increase in consequence of an inferior crop last season; and 3d, The increase arising from a very superior growth. The natural increase is just equivalent to the increase of population, which in three years is 12 per cent. From the second cause, the general opinion in Ohio is, that the farmers have planted a much greater number of acres. And for the third cause it is known that the crops are in an unusually good condition. The two last causes are estimated as fully equal to the first, so that the increase of the crop of 1842 over that of 1839 is hardly less than 36 per cent. This added to the crop of 1839, will give one hundred and twenty millions of bushels of wheat as the crop for 1842.

Unless something should occur to create an extraordinary demand for flour in foreign markets, the price of flour is undoubtedly reduced as low as it was in 1840, which, if we recollect right, was about one dollar per barrel less than at present.

A NOTE OF WARNING.—At the recent meeting of the A. B. C. F. M., the Nestorian Bishop was introduced, and the tender and affectionate sympathy of the meeting was tendered him for the trials he had experienced. In reply, the Nestorian spoke of his country as follows:

In old times our nation was great and good, and they feared God, and they sent missionaries to the heathen. THEY BECAME PROUD AND FORGOT God. They are now very poor and ignorant, and trodden under foot by Mohammedans. They are like the foolish virgins—their light has gone out.

RHODE ISLAND.—Since Gov. Dorr left Providence, matters have remained quiet. At the session of the Supreme Court at Kingston, last week, Joseph Garritt, of Charlestown, and Sylvester Jones, of North Kingston, members of the Suffrage Assembly. Capiases were issued, returning Gov. King has made a requisition on the Governor of this State for the delivery of Gov. Dorr to the authorities of Rhode Island, which Gov. Cleveland refuses to comply with.

An exchange paper says that Dorr is at present a friend in Thompson in this State.

Ordination.—In accordance with letters missive from the Central Baptist Church, Westfield, Mass., an ecclesiastical council convened in their meeting-house on Wednesday, June 1st, to consider the propriety of setting apart Mr. Wood to the work of the gospel ministry.

The Council was organized by appointing Rev. R. F. Dorr, of Cape Cod, Chairman, and Rev. C. Willet, of Southwick, Clerk. After a satisfactory examination of the candidate, it was voted unanimously to proceed to his ordination.

The order of exercises was as follows:—1st, Introduction by the choir. 2. Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. L. Lewis, Agawam. 3. Prayer by Rev. D. Ives, of Southwick. 4. Singing. 5. Sermon by Rev. Wm. Hague, of Southwick. 6. Singing. 7. Ordination prayer by Rev. H. D. Dorr, Northampton. 8. Hand of Fellowship by Rev. D. Warren, Cabotville. 9. Charge to the candidate by Rev. R. F. Ellis, Chelmsford Falls. 10. Singing. 11. Prayer by the church by Rev. C. Willet, Southwick. 12. Benediction by Rev. T. Rand, Ireland Parish. 13. Prayer, Doxology. 14. Benediction by the Pastor elect.

RESPONSE OF NATURE, AND OTHER POEMS.—A volume of the above title is proposed to be published, if sufficient subscription be given, in the course of a few months, probably in September next. The author, Mr. S. Dwyer, is known to the readers of the Secretary, as a poet, and a writer of a high order. The contemplated volume will contain about fifty poetical compositions, on various subjects, making about 175 pages, 12mo., and will be sold to subscribers at the low price of 62 1/2 cts. Mr. Dwyer is now pursuing his studies at Brown University, and with the hope of realizing a small remuneration in order to defray the expenses of his education, that he has been induced to offer the proposed volume for publication. Subscriptions received at this office.

MISSION INTELLIGENCE.—In answer to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, we would say, that we prefer to receive communications as formerly. The intelligence is conveyed by this method.

CHRISTIAN REVIEW.—The June number of the Review has just come to hand, but we have not time to read a single article in it. A hand-colored engraving, representing the Baptism of a Hindoo convert, accompanies the present number.

CONTENTS.—I. Mr. Parker's Discourse. II. Bunyan's Holy Writ. III. The Korean Language. IV. Historical View of the Christian Religion. V. Object of the Christian Church. VI. God's Hand in America. VII. Rev. Geo. B. Cheever's New York. VIII. Travels in the East. IX. Poems by Wm. B. Tappan. X. The Christian Secretaries. XI. Literary Notices. XII. Miscellaneous Intelligence. Literary Intelligence. Quarterly.

For the Christian Secretary.

"It is I"—A Sonnet.

Our Saviour: befriended us.

From danger defend us.

In every dark hour:

By thy wisdom and power,

Directed, protected,—

In thy love connected,

Not a tear shall appear

From an eye; not a sigh

Shall arise, nor a fear:

Thy voice through the tempest and darkness we hear,

Thy love, our loved ones, but be of good cheer,"

"It is I, it is I!"

E. N. J.

Northville, Conn., June, 1842.

The Vermont Baptist Journal has not been received regularly at this office since its establishment. Only about one half of the numbers have reached us. We value the paper too highly to be deprived of the privilege of perusing its columns weekly.

A new Congregational Church was organized in Boston, on Wednesday morning, June 1. In the afternoon, the Rev. E. N. KIRK was installed as its pastor.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Several poetical effusions are on file for insertion hereafter.

Selected Summary.

RHODE ISLAND.—There is nothing of interest from this State. It seems to be generally understood that the suffrage men are still active, and that they are preparing for a renewal of hostilities, but their proceedings are all in secret, and nothing is positively known of their intentions. Several field pieces and 500 cartridge boxes have reached Woonsocket mainly from this city. The Suffrage Legislature was adjourned to July 4th, and the followers of Dorr say that he is pledged to meet them again on that day, and to then take possession of the State. On that day there is to be a grand military display of the supporters of the government. W. H. Smith, who was recently arrested has been held in \$10,000, and has been released from jail.—N. Y. Tribune.

ROBBERY.—The porter of the Long Island Bank, while crossing the ferry to Brooklyn yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, discovered that both tails of his coat had been cut off. In one of the pockets was a bundle of money and checks, the exchanges of the bank, amounting to \$25,000, of which about half were bank notes. This was a bold thing to attempt at that hour of the day, and in the crowded streets between Wall street and the ferry.—Jb.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ST. DOMINGO.—The brig Joseph Adams, captain Higgins, arrived at Boston on Friday morning from St. Domingo, whence she sailed on the 9th ult. Capt. H. informs Messrs. Topliff that the earthquake of the 7th was severe at St. Domingo, but no damage was sustained.—The ground and water were much agitated, and in the latter a change of four to six feet took place in the course of a few minutes; but whether the tide rose and fell, or the land settled, and resuming its position again, produced that effect, was a subject of much speculation. Capt. Higgins asserts that the destruction of the town of Cape Haytien was complete—only two buildings remained standing. The earthquake happening on a market day, numbers of persons were in the city from the country, to gether with mules, &c., so that the loss of life was great. It was estimated that 4000 persons perished, besides great numbers of mules and other animals, and such was the stench arising from such a mass of dead bodies, that no person could remain long in the place. Capt. H. also states that Port au Prince was entirely destroyed, though but few lives were lost, and that the mountain in the rear of St. Mares was rent asunder, so that teams passed through the aperture.

MYSTERIOUS AND PAINFUL.—We learn that on Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, Dr. H. Miller left his office in Lombard-street to visit a patient near at hand, and, strange to say, has not since been heard of. It has been ascertained that he visited the person to whom he was called; and it is rumored that as late as half-past 11, he was seen in company with some young men in a public house in Pratt-street. As it is asserted that he had between one and two hundred dollars about him when he left home, his disappearance has caused the most painful apprehensions to his friends and family.—Bolt-Clipper, 4th inst.

The quiet of the Sabbath was disturbed and the religious portion of our citizens were greatly annoyed yesterday morning by long-continued discharges of cannon off the Battery, occasioned, we believe, by the arrival of the British frigate Warlike from below, where she has been lying since Wednesday last. The salute she fired was returned by the North Carolina and the Washington. Why the morning of the holy Sabbath should be chosen for this noisy display of national civility we are at a loss to conjecture. The laws of the land, as well as the consciences of a great proportion of our citizens, respect the sanctity of the Sabbath; it is certainly a matter of regret that neither should be respected, but both insulted by the titled guardians of our national rights and honor.—Tribune.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—The Postmaster at South Durham, Green county, (Ben. Demyer,) who was brought to the city a day or two since, charged with embezzling \$200 from a letter, has been ordered to give bail in the sum of \$5000, or stand committed.

GIN BURNED.—The gin-house of John F. Gillespie, in the parish of Concordia, was consumed by fire a few days since—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THE CROPS.—The prospect of an abundant harvest continues unclouded. The wheat fields here and we could desire, are rapidly ripening. Both wheat and rye will be ready for harvesting, if the weather should continue favorable, two or three weeks earlier than usual. Corn needs warmer weather. The cool evenings have given it rather a sickly appearance. A warm rain will bring it up finely. The promise of fruit is very fair. Apples and peaches have escaped serious injury from the frosts; and will be much more abundant than last year, if we are not mistaken.—Morgan's Standard.

REPUTATION IN BRIDGEPORT.—At a public meeting in Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, it was resolved not to pay the city debt of \$150,000 contracted for building the Housatonic Railroad. The first instalment of this debt is said to be due to-day, and it is presumed the city intends to test the validity of its obligation to pay; the Railroad having on its part failed to meet the objects or expectations under which the debt was incurred.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—At a public meeting in Baltimore, on Friday, in Washington Co., Md., this making a continuous line of 130 miles of railroad from Baltimore West. Another portion of 40 miles to Cumberland, is expected to be completed by October, which will give a line of 170 miles of continuous railroad belonging to one company.

GOLD MINING IN GEORGIA.—The Milledgeville Record, of the 17th ult. says: "Persons engaged in this pursuit in our gold region have of late, we learn, been much stimulated in their labors by the consequence of the landsmen to test their success in many instances recently realized. We are credibly informed that in the neighborhood of Dahlonega there are from 1500 to 2000 penny weights found daily. At one mine on Battle Branch there was lately one lump found worth, it is said, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars. It is supposed, from present prospects, that there will be at least from three to four hundred thousand dollars realized in that section from the pursuit within the present year. The late success in this business is drawing the attention of many others to it."

THE CUT WORM.—Our farmers generally are complaining of the destruction of their corn by the cut worm. In some fields the worms have made a clean sweep; and should the present dry, cool, and cloudy weather continue much longer, it is feared that most of the ground will have to be re-planted. We notice the same complaint in other parts of the State, and also in Illinois and Indiana.—Bellefontaine (Ohio) Gazette.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, held on the 24th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz: Eliphalet Terry, H. Huntington, Albert Day, John P. Allen, Ezra White, Jr., James Goodwin, Jr., John P. Brace, Charles Bowell, and Henry Kenney, Esqrs.; and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, ELIPHALET TERRY was elected President, and JAMES G. BOLLES Secretary for the year ensuing.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Etna Insurance Company, held on the 24th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Thomas K. Bruce, Samuel Tudor, Griffin Steadman, Joseph Morgan, Jesse Savage, Joseph Pratt, Jas. Thomas, Eliza Peck, Ward Woodbridge, Joseph Church, Ebenezer Seely, Silas B. Hamilton, Frederick Tyler, Cornelius Buell, Samuel G. Bingham, Whitehead J. Cornell, Miles A. Black was elected President, and SIMON L. LOOMIS, Secretary.—Times.

The Etna and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies have just declared semi-annual dividends.

STATE'S PRISON, SING SING.—Mr. Deputy Sheriff A. M. C. Smith, informs us that 22 prisoners were discharged from Sing Sing during the month of May, and 16 the present month, all by expiration of sentence.

Arrival of the Columbia.

The Steamship Columbia arrived at Boston on the 2d inst., bringing Liverpool papers to the 19th May. The money market remained the same as at the last dates.—Seven more ships, and sixteen troops, had been sent to India.

In Liverpool a moderate business was doing in cotton, with no change of prices.

Sir Robert Peel was carrying out his measures with a strong hand, no later news from India. The French government was alarmed at the discovery of plots against its power.

There were shocks of an earthquake in Greece, from the 18th to the 25th of April.

Many failures continued among the commercial and manufacturing interests. Disturbances in Ireland continued.

A destructive fire occurred on the 14th May at Hamburg, the great commercial emporium of Germany. One fifth of the city was destroyed. The fire raged from Wednesday night till Saturday morning. The loss is variously estimated at from 4 to 8,000,000 lbs. sterling. It is a terrible blow to the merchants.

A great number of lives were lost. Thousands of poor people, without home or shelter, were frantic with suffering and want. This dreadful calamity will be felt in every part of the commercial world.

The Hamburger Neue Zeitung, of the 10th ult., thus sums up the results of the sad catastrophe:

Sixty streets, from 1500 to 2000 houses, lie smouldering on the ground, and form a fearful but picturesque ruin. Two splendid churches, with steeples exceeding 400 feet in height, another church with its tower, the Rath Haus, where the Senate hold their sittings, the old Exchange, the repository of the archives, the building of the Patriotic Society, are all destroyed.

Reichspost: Amt, nearly all the great booksellers, the offices of two newspapers, (the Borsenhalle and the Correspondent,) nearly all the great hotels and inns, (the Old London, the Bellevue, Hotel de Russie, St. Petersburg, Street's Hotel, the Black Elephant,) the principal magazines, the modes and repositories of fashion, and nearly all the chief theatres, are destroyed. The following are safe:

The cellar where the bullion is deposited at the Bank, the Carliensstrasse, der Wandrallene, der Riechenstrasse, &c.

On Saturday, at 9 o'clock, the Danish, Hanoverian, and Prussian troops entered the town, and being well supplied with gunpowder, commenced blowing up the houses affected by the progress of the flames. This was completely effected by Sunday morning. The principal magazines, the person to leave town, and nothing could exceed the heart-rending spectacle of thousands of poor people frantic with their losses, without the means of procuring food or shelter.

The destruction of Hamburg is one of those calamities which will be felt in every part of the commercial world. Great as may be the credit of the Senate and people of Hamburg, with foreign states, a century will elapse before the city can be replaced in all the prosperity destroyed by this conflagration.

In the midst of the confusion, an incident occurred characteristic of the government and the people. A public notice was every where put up, stating that the vault under the bank, containing the gold and silver bars, was fire-proof, and that the bank books were all removed in perfect safety.

An accident occurred on the Versailles and Moudon railroad, near Paris, on the 10th of May, by which 120 persons were killed.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at their late session in Philadelphia, adopted resolutions to celebrate the second centennial anniversary of the Westminster Assembly, which will occur on the 1st of July, 1843, and appointed a committee to mature a plan for the purpose, and to take such measures, by correspondence with other denominations, whether at home or abroad, which adopt these standards, as may be as far as possible secure their co-operation in such a commemoration; to invite the co-operation of all other denominations which are evangelical in doctrine and presbyterian in order, and to report their proceedings hereon to the next General Assembly.—Bap. Adc.

PRESENTS TO THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.—Among a list of magnificent presents sent by Queen Victoria to their Prussian majesties, we notice a cradle with a nurse and child, all of pure gold, and two large legs of mutton!

METHODIST BECOMING CHURCHES.—At Bolton, Lancashire, Eng., eight Methodist preachers have united with the Church of England within the last year.—Jb.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in this city during several days of the last and the preceding week. The connexion appears to be increasing in numbers and prosperity.—Jb.

The Directors of the United States Hotel, Boston, have held a meeting and passed a vote prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the establishment.

BODY FOUND.—A man supposed to be 33 or 40 years of age, was found dead near Leg landing in Connecticut river, in Glastenbury, on the 27th day of May ultimo. Had on a pair of new cowskin shoes, and foot of stocking, cotton pants, and vest. In his pocket was found a wallet containing sundry papers; an order drawn on Andrew Flah, by Sarah A. Bowdoin, for 60 cents; a paper purporting to be a settlement between Fredus G. Waterhouse, and C. Bowdoin or Harding, dated Windsor, Nov. 29th, 1841; a four bladed knife and a German silver pocket comb. For any further information his friends are applying to the Selectman.

HEMLOCK SELECTMAN.—South Glastenbury, Conn., June 1st, 1842.

The Crops.—From all parts of the Country we have the most gratifying accounts of the growing crops—Wheat, Rye, Cotton, almost every thing. Fruit is the prominent exception. The May frosts have injured it seriously.

Damages to the amount of \$15,000 were lately recovered by Alexander Mitchell, against D. C. Hawes, in Chatham county Ga., in an action for slander. Large sum that, for slanderer to fork over for not putting a bridle on his tongue.

THE LAST LINK!—The travelling public will rejoice to learn, that the last link in the railroad from Boston to Buffalo, bids fair soon to be completed. The last contract for the work between Batavia and Attica was taken on Monday, and the whole work required to be completed this fall.—Rochester Democrat.

FIRE IN CLARKSON.—The Baptist meeting house in the town of Clarkson, about six miles north of Brockport, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, the 23d of May. The fire was not discovered until about midnight when the flames had made such progress that all attempts to quell it were deemed useless. There was an insurance on it for \$1,200.

THE SILK BUSINESS.—The progress of the Silk business is well known by the annual bounties in several of the States. In Ohio the bounty paid to silk-growers in 1839 was \$71 10 1841 was \$2681 76

The whole amount of reeled Silk produced last year is set down at 3,000 lbs. In Massachusetts the bounty paid in 1835 was \$84 20; 1839, 1839, \$439 99; 1841, \$4675 10.

In New York, the increase in the quantity of cocoons produced has been very rapid; in 1840 being 2,100 pounds, while in 1841 it was 6,426 lbs. In Pennsylvania the bounty paid in 1840 was \$2101 89 1841 was \$4418 55.

The Rev. Frederick A. Ross, has probably raised more silk than any other person in the country. During the last year he sold 3 1/2 lbs. of reeled Silk in Burlington, N. J. for \$1,600. A Silk Filature has been recently established in Philadelphia.—Cin. Gaz.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Friday Afternoon, May 27.

Committee, to whom was referred the petition of James Mares and others, praying the word "white" may be struck out from the Constitution, reported adversely.

The report of the minority was called for by Mr. Perkins and read. It proved to be a long and able argument in favor of allowing the colored man to vote. The minority contended that taxation and representation were inseparable; that it was no party, no abolition or anti-slavery measure.—This report was signed by Simon Hart of Farmington. The report of the majority was accepted, and leave given to the petitioners to withdraw.

Committee on Judiciary reported against the bill repealing the second section of the law passed May session, 1841, concerning nine-pin alleys, read second time.

Bill for an act concerning the Supreme Court of Errors, read twice and referred to committee on Judiciary.

The following amendment to the Constitution was now taken up:

"Every white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this State for the term of one year next preceding, and in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privileges of an elector at least six months next preceding the time he may so offer himself, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall on taking such oath, as may be prescribed by law, be an elector." After some debate, this amendment was adopted.

Saturday Morning, May 28th.

Report of the committee on Judiciary, with a bill repealing the law by which a duty of \$3 34 must be paid on every petition, to the State Treasury, read third time and passed.

Bill making valid the doings of Episcopal societies, and authorizing them to act through their wardens and vestrymen. Read third time and passed.

Bill fixing the number of deputy sheriffs in Middlesex county at nine. Read third time and passed.

Bill repealing the 2d section of the law of 1841, relating to nine-pin alleys, read third time and laid on the table.

Bill directing the interest of the town deposit funds to be applied to purposes of education. Read second time.

Mr. Niles said this fund was derived from the whole people, and the whole people should have the benefit of it.

Bill abolishing the law by which 30 days notice, and a jury of six are required to eject a tenant, also the fee of \$1 to a Justice of the Peace for trying the case. Read second time.

Report of the President and Directors of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. Read, accepted, and sent to the Senate.

The report of the committee on banks to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to banks, was read together with a bill for a public act. The bill imposes certain restrictions on loan to directors of banks—regulates the manner of declaring dividends, establishes a tariff of exchanges, provides that no bank shall make a loan of stock, abolishes the right of voting by proxy, provides that no bank shall issue paper not redeemable at their banking house and in New York, gives the bank commissioners power to reduce the capital of banks, establishing the power of bank commissioners over Savings Banks, &c. &c. read twice, laid on the table, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Bill for act authorizing the Government to cede to the U. S. Fort Trumbull and Fort Griswold with the jurisdiction of the adjacent lands; read twice and referred to committee on sale of lands.

The select committee, to whom was referred the petition of A. F. Williams and others, of Francis Gillette and others, &c., praying for repeal of the laws making distinction of color, &c., reported adversely and recommended that petitioners have leave to withdraw; report accepted and leave to withdraw granted.

Bill dividing the city of Hartford into wards, &c., subject to the approval of the citizens, read second time.

Bill directing town clerks to keep a separate book containing a record of the time of receiving deeds at their offices, also that deeds shall be recorded within a reasonable time, read and referred to committee on Judiciary.

Committee on Finance received from the president and directors of the New Haven County Bank, stating their wish that the capital stock of that bank should be reduced from \$500,000 to \$300,000; that no stock be voted on by proxy, and that the restriction in the charter "that no person or copartnership shall hold more than \$10,000 of the capital stock" be taken off; read and referred to committee on banks.

Resolutions appropriating \$304 to fitting up the Treasurer's office at Hartford, passed.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock, on Monday morning.

Monday, May 30th.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Law.

Bill giving the common council of Hartford leave to divide the city into wards, subject to the approval of the freemen of the city, read third time and passed.

Bill changing the name of the Probate District of Clinton to Killingworth, read third time and passed.

Resolution appointing Justices of the Peace for Middlesex county for the year ensuing, passed.

Resolution appointing Linus Cox, Judge of Probate for the district of Middletown, Philip Sage, for the district of Chatham, Simon Shailer, for the district of Haddam; passed.

Resolution that a tax of one cent on the dollar be laid on the list of 1841.

Bill constituting the town of Roxbury a Probate district, read third time and passed.

Bill directing the whole income of the town deposit funds to be applied for purposes of education called up, read third time and negatived.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Tuesday, May 31.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Raymond.

Resolutions appointing the following Judges of Probate passed: Bela P. Spaulding, for the district of Brooklyn, Jared D. Richmond, Ashford, Chester Lyon, Canterbury, Mason Cleveland, Hampton, David Chase, Killingly, Joseph Eaton, Plainfield, John Williams, Pomfret, Talcott Crosby, Thompson, Harvey Campbell, Voluntown, Horatio Webb, Windham, John F. Williams, Woodstock.

Committee on incorporations other than banks reported in favor of continuing the petition of the New Haven and Northampton Company to the next session of the General Assembly; petition continued.

Resolutions were passed appointing the following judges of Probate for their respective districts: Elisha Johnson, Plymouth, George Taylor, New Milford, Rufus Fuller, Jr., Kent, Jesse Ives, Barkhamsted, Benajah Hayden, Harwinton, Isabel Hicks, Washington, White Ganett, New Hartford, Elisha S. Abernethy, Litchfield, Charles B. Phelps, Woodbury, Holbrook Curtis, Watertown.

Select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the employment of children to send all children in their employ under 16 years of age to school at least three months in a year, and prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age, more than ten hours a day; bill read 1st time and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

Report of the committee on Judiciary altering the organization of our county courts read—also a resolution offered by Mr. Arnok of Haddam, recommending the matter to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Fox wished the old plan of side-judges revived. Motion to postpone indefinitely lost, and resolution to recommit carried.

Resolutions appointing the following Judges of Probate: passed.

Thaddeus C. Bruce, for the district of Ellington, Randolph Woodworth, Stafford, Frederick F. Hanks, Mansfield, Alonzo W. Birge, Hebron, Lorin F. Waldo, Tolland, Orson Wood, Somers, George Wray, Colchester, John C. Daniels, Salem, Lodowick Bill, Lyme.

Bill providing that town officers may be voted for on one ticket, read second time. House adjourned.

Wednesday, June 1.

Resolution appointing Albert Latham, Caleb J. Allen and Ezra Cheesbro, commissioners on the New York and Boston turnpike road, referred to committee on Banks.

Committee on license laws reported a bill repealing all laws for the regulation of the sale of spirituous liquors; read 2d time.

Bill making the town of Roxbury a Probate District came from the Senate negatived, Messrs. J. C. Smith and Wilcox of Berlin, were appointed a committee of conference.

Resolution appointing Betton A. Copp, Enoch C. Chapman and Mason Cleveland, commissioners on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, passed.

Resolution appointing Henry W. Edwards, Edward A. Phelps and John Stewart commissioners on Hartford and Springfield railroad, passed.

Resolution appointing justices of the peace for Fairfield co. for the year ensuing, read.

Bill appointing Justices of the peace for Tolland co. for the year ensuing, read second time and passed.

Bill appointing Justices of the peace for Middlesex co. came from the Senate amended, by adding the names of Ezra Mather, Benjamin Chalker and Lucius Foot. House concurred.

Committee on incorporations other than banks, to whom was referred a bill incorporating the order of Odd Fellows, reported in favor of said bill, striking out the 2d section, which provides for incorporating branch societies.

Mr. Watles spoke in favor of the bill.

Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.

Mortal, Attend!
How brief is time, how swift its flight!
How like the meteor's transient light!
We shrink to see
How all its glories glide away,
Like dreams before thy brighter day,
Eternity!

When morning gilds the east with light,
The clouds and gloomy shades of night
Hasten away:
And thus the night of time must go,
Yielding before the effulgent glow
Of endless day!

Swift as the mountain torrent leaps,
Time to thy boundless ocean sweeps
Eternity!
Yet silent as the snow which drops
In chrysalis flakes on mountain tops,
It melts away.

Bright bubbles, dancing in the beam
Of varied light, with radiant gleam,
No sooner burst,
Than thousand fascinations here;
They glitter bright, then disappear,—
Are all dispersed.

O man! the creature of an hour,
Brief is thy breath, and weak thy power,
And soon to end:
Live, then, to die; for die you must;
Dust must return unto dust:

MORTAL, ATTEND!

Northville, Ct., May, 1842.

E. N. J.

Miscellaneous.

From the Friend of Man.

An Anti-Slavery Society in the Land of Slavery.

Jonesboro, Tenn., April 27, 1842.

BR. HUGH, I am happy to inform you that I have so far recovered my health, as to be able to write you again. I did not attend our late meeting at Ramsboro; but I have been furnished with the proceedings of the meeting by our worthy friend Mr. —. They are as follows:—

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT RAMSBORO, TENN.

According to previous appointment, a large number of our citizens met at Ramsboro, on Friday the 1st instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of abolishing slavery in East Tennessee.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Richard Chester to preside, and Jefferson Kinney Secretary.

The Chairman addressed the meeting for some 35 minutes on the all-absorbing subject of Anti-Slavery in the United States, and particularly in East Tennessee. He then submitted the following resolutions which had been drawn up by some friends previous to the meeting, all of which were UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

Resolved, That this Society shall be called the GENERAL VALLEY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Resolved, That in no instance will we encourage slavery, nor will we encourage any man in business who is himself a slaveholder.

Resolved, That we believe slaveholding to be a sin, and ought to be abolished forthwith.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of every Christian to use all proper efforts to remove the sin of slaveholding from our beloved country, and to extend the hand of fellowship to the slaveholder is to justify manstealing and other ABOMINABLE CRIMES.

Resolved, That this Society elect a Secretary annually for the purpose of registering the proceedings of each and every meeting; also that a book shall be furnished the Secretary for that purpose.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the papers published in East Tennessee, (and all others friendly to the cause,) for publication.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, Mr. Jeffrey arose and addressed the meeting for some time, producing a wonderful effect on the assembly. Several persons who had come to the meeting for the sole purpose of raising a disturbance, and if possible preventing our friends from attending to the duties of the day, joined our Society. I can assure our friends at the North and East that our cause is onward and upward. The friends of the slave at this end of the State are using all honorable means to promote the interest of the unfortunate African race.

Our next meeting will be held at Ruckersville, 5 miles west of this place (Jonesboro) on the 20th of May next. At which time we anticipate a general meeting of all our friends in East Tennessee, and I hope to be able to attend at that time in person. Your friend, &c.

THE RESURRECTION.—Mount Olivet, Jerusalem.—This most glorious event took place the third day after the crucifixion of the Prince of Life.—No language can express those sensations I experienced at the moment when ascending this sacred mount—when the heart vibrated with emotions it had enjoyed at no former period—a gratification infinitely more pure than can be derived from the corporeal senses. To taste that exalted pleasure the reader must not only possess a heart sincere in the belief of revelation, but stand upon the spot, and be favored with a vivid image of those grand labors of redemption, accomplished within the scene, and by our Lord Jesus Christ, before the eyes of those favored witnesses of his most exalted power, clemency, and charity. Now, if I am incompetent to relate what I experienced in ascending, how can I possibly express that torrent rushing on the soul when reaching the summit, which had been so eminently blessed by the august presence of the Sun of Righteousness, where, in the bright effulgence of his glory, he had thrown out a flood of light on a world of darkness, and mounted to the right hand of the Majesty on high, to procure gifts for men? There are here three pinnacles, and in the centre, on a rock, is the left sandal of a man, represented as that of the Saviour left on his ascension, when it would appear he stood with his left hand to Jerusalem, a most appalling sign! Riveted to this sublime elevation, I had the whole of the city, and where the blood-stained banner of the cross had been planted, under the feet. In short, no person acquainted

with the revealed word of God, can stand on this commanding height, without perceiving the boundless field for contemplating that omnipotence of the great Creator, and the infinite variety of stupendous and marvellous events which occurred on this chosen spot of earth, demonstrative of his power, marked as the seat of the redemption of the human race: besides, this elevation is the very identical spot where He who walked on the wings of the wind, condescended to wear the habiliments of mortality, sojourn in this world, and was victorious over death and the grave; thus testifying he was that holy one who should never see corruption!—Rae Wilson on Jerusalem.

An Incident in Georgia.

Some two years ago the writer of this article stopped at a town in one of the Southern counties in Georgia. Strolling about, he entered the graveyard. From a small, but chaste, marble obelisk, he read this inscription:

A MOTHER'S MEMENTO TO THE MEMORY OF AN ONLY SON, WHO FELL AT THE MASSACRE OF FANNIN'S REGIMENT IN MEXICO.

He felt an interest to learn the history of its erection. The story was briefly this. A youth of nineteen, the only son of a widowed mother, a boy whom she loved with all the fondness of maternal affection—was returning to his home from the University of Virginia, at the time Fannin was raising his regiment of Georgians for the Texian service. With southern ardor, and with all the chivalrous recklessness of youth, he volunteered for the campaign. He briefly addressed a letter to his mother the day he embarked, informing her of his destination, and his hope of being instrumental in aiding the independence of Texas.

Judge of the mother's feelings when she received this letter. Without an instant's hesitation she departed for Charleston, and sailed from thence to Galveston, in hopes to overtake her truant boy. Unfortunately, the schooner lost her foremast; and when the mother reached Texas, she found the regiment had marched a week before for the scene of conflict. News finally came of the capture of Fannin and his forces by the Mexican army. Then came the intelligence of their massacre, by order of the tyrant, Santa Anna. Her boy was in the front rank, and was among the first that fell! For a time she was deprived of her senses, and when she finally recovered, with a broken heart she returned to her home in Georgia. She erected this obelisk to the memory of her son; and one afternoon, a short time after returning from the church-yard, she was found dead sitting in her arm-chair, holding the miniature of her boy. The mother's troubles were over!—N. Y. Aurora.

The Annual Report of the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, has been published, but its length will not admit of its insertion in our columns. The following extracts are the most important items in the Report.

During the past year, the Prison has been visited by one or more of the Directors as often as once in each week, who have made a careful examination into the management of its affairs, and find that they have been conducted in strict compliance with the instructions of the Directors, in accordance with the principles of the system adopted for its government, and with that regard for sound discipline and strict economy which has always distinguished its management under the first and present Warden.

In presenting to the Legislature this their annual report, the Directors feel bound to state in the outset, that it is their honest conviction that the moral, intellectual and physical condition of the convicts is much improved by the system of labor and instruction which is pursued; that while they come to the Prison with diseased and broken constitutions, they, at the expiration of their sentences, leave much improved both in body and mind; so that while they are suffering punishment for violating law, they are made to remunerate in some measure the heavy expense incident to their trial and conviction, and preparing themselves to go out into the world, better men and better citizens, with renewed health and vigor.

The number of convicts at the commencement of the year, was 205. There have been discharged on expiration of sentence, 38; pardoned by the Legislature, 3; died, 10; received into the Prison, 57; leaving now in confinement, 211. The number of convicts is somewhat larger than at the expiration of the last year, but the number of commitments is seventeen less than it was during that period.

It will be seen by the accompanying Report of the Warden, that the amount of income for the last year has been \$21,437 97. The whole amount of expenditures has been \$13,372 68; leaving a balance in favor of the Prison of \$8,065 29, as the net earnings for the past year. The whole amount of the net earnings of the convicts, above the expenses of conducting and managing the Prison, has been, from the time of its establishment to the present period, (including about \$1000 received from Newgate in tools &c.) \$80,268 31. During the past year the Warden has paid into the Treasury of the State, the sum of \$13,000 in cash.

The Directors are gratified in being able to present to the General Assembly, these moral, intellectual and physical results; which when compared with those attending the old Prison, can leave no doubt in regard to the superior excellence of the system, and the ability and skill with which it has been administered by the principal officer who directs its operations.

Perils of St. Petersburg.

It is melancholy to contemplate the constant danger in which this brilliant capital is placed.—If Mr. Kohl's picture is not overcharged, the concurrence of a strong westerly wind and high water, just at the breaking up of the ice, would at any time suffice to occasion an inundation sufficient to drown the whole population, and convert the entire city, with all its sumptuous palaces, into a chaotic mass of ruins. The Gulf of Finland runs to a point as it approaches the mouth of Neva, where the most violent gales are always those from the west, so that the mass of waters, on such occasions, is always forcibly impelled towards the city. The islands forming the delta of the Neva, on which St. Petersburg stands, are extremely low and flat, and the highest point in the city is probably not more than 12 or 14 feet above the average level of the sea. A rise of fifteen feet is,

therefore, enough to place all St. Petersburg under water, and a rise of thirty feet is enough to drown almost every human being in the place.—The poor inhabitants are, therefore, in constant danger of destruction, and can never be certain that the whole 500,000 of them may not, within the next twenty-four hours, be washed out of their houses like so many drowned rats. To say the truth, the subject ought hardly to be spoken of with levity, for the danger is too imminent, and the reflection often makes many hearts quake at St. Petersburg. The only hope of this apparently doomed city is, that the three circumstances may never occur simultaneously, viz., high water, the breaking up of the ice, and a gale of wind from the west. There are so many points of the compass for the wind to choose among, that it would seem perverse in the extreme to select the west at so critical a moment, nevertheless, the wind does very often blow from the west during spring, and the ice floating in the Neva and the Gulf of Finland is of a bulk amply sufficient to oppose a formidable obstacle in the upper part of the river. Had the ancient sages of Okhta kept meteorological records, one might perhaps be able to calculate how often in a thousand years, or in ten thousand years, such a flood as we are here supposing, might be likely to occur. As it is, the world need not be at all surprised to read in the newspapers one of these days that St. Petersburg, after rising like a bright meteor from the swamps of Finland, has as suddenly been extinguished in them like a mere will-o'-the-wisp. May heaven protect the city!—Foreign Quarterly Review.

CHRISTIAN CONTEST.—"If Christians must contend," says Jeremy Taylor, "let it be like the olive and the vine, which shall bear most and best fruit; not like the aspen and the elm, which shall make most noise in the wind."

PRACTICAL COMMENT.—What a sink of corruption is the heart! And yet I can go on from day to day in self-seeking and self-pleasing. Lord, show me myself, as nothing but wounds and bruises and putrifying sores, and teach me to live by faith in Christ, my all. I feel a sad strangeness between God and my soul from careless unbelief prayer; a I am afraid the work of grace is shallow. I pray, but look not for an answer from above; but while I consider at the times of prayer, every grace as coming from God, yet in the general tenor of my course, I seem to lay the greater stress on my own endeavors, heedless of the strength of Christ.

How much better is it, to have a peaceful sense of my own wretchedness, and a humble waiting upon God for sanctifying grace, than to talk much and appear to be somebody in religion.—Henry Martyn.

WIVES.—I am acquainted with a great many good wives, notable, and so managing that they make a man every thing but happy—and I know a great many others, who sing, and paint, and play and cut paper, and are so accomplished that they have no time to be agreeable, and no time to be useful. Pictures and fiddles, and every thing but agreeableness and goodness, can be had for money; but as there is no market where pleasant manners and engaging conversation, and Christian virtues are to be bought, methinks it is a pity the ladies do not oftener try to provide them at home.

RENUNCIATION OF ERROR.—According to the Christian Soldier, several Universalists in Attleborough, Ms., have renounced their Universalism. M. L. Wisner, of Mt. Morris, N. Y., who has been a Universalist minister, publishes an account of his conversion from the soul-destroying sentiments he had inculcated, in the N. Y. Bap. Register. He is now anxious to undo all the injury that the error from which he is extricated, has done to others through him, and to win souls to Christ.—N. H. Bap. Reg.

Children's Corner.

Perseverance Rewarded.

Children are very often chargeable with want of perseverance in attempting to do good, and consequently relax their effort, when if they held on longer, they might see their wishes accomplished. If we try nineteen times to do a thing and fail, we cannot be certain that the twentieth will not perfect the object. We remember a story that shows the influence a little girl can exert.

Mary, who was only about eight years old, took a temperance paper at a temperance meeting to see how many she could get to sign it. The next morning, she presented it to her father, who had been in a drunken frolic for a fortnight, and who came home drunk while his daughter was at the temperance meeting the night before. This cruel father raised his hand and struck his child a blow which levelled her on the floor, and said: "I'll learn you to be saucy to your parents."

The little girl got up and picked up the constitution, which had fallen when she received the blow. She took it with her to school that day, and got the teacher and most of the scholars to sign it. When she had leisure, she would ask her mother if she might go to such a neighbor's, and see how many could be obtained to join the temperance society.

Her father could not but see what was doing in the neighborhood. For two weeks, he remained at home, and did not use a drop of intoxicating liquors, a thing that he had not done for years before. At the end of that period, he said to his daughter: "Mary, how many names have you got on your temperance constitution?"

"I will bring it and see," she replied.

As her father was counting the names, she stood between his knees, and when he had looked over them, he said:

"You have one hundred and fifty."

She jumped up on his knee, threw her little arms round her father's neck, and impressed a sweet kiss on his cheek and said:

"Do you sign it, too, father, and then there will be one hundred and fifty-one."

The old drunkard's heart was melted, his bosom heaved, his bloated, haggard face was wet with tears of contrition, he pressed his Mary to his heart, and said:

"I will sign it," and at once affixed his name to the constitution and pledge.

SECOND ADVENT.—The writings of Mr. Miller and others, on the Prophecies, Second Coming of Christ, and End of the World, for sale at the Depository, No. 3 Asylum street.

Miller's Lectures on the Second Coming of Christ. Life and Views of Mr. Miller.

Miller on the 24th chap. of Matt. and 6th of Hosea.

The True Inheritance of the Saints, by Mr. Miller.

Cleansing of the Sanctuary.

The Typical Sabbath, or Great Jubilee, by Mr. Miller.

Miller's Review of Dimmick's Sermon entitled, "The End of the World not yet."

Spalding's Lectures on the Second Coming of Christ, first published in 1796.

Address to the Clergy, by Rev. Josiah Litch.

Refutation of Downing's Reply to Miller, by Rev. J. Litch.

Fitch's Reasons for believing the Second Advent of Christ in 1843.

The Glory of God in the Earth, by Rev. C. Fitch.

A Wonderful and Horrible Thing, by Rev. C. Fitch.

The Midnight Cry, by L. D. Fleming.

"I Come Quickly," a Letter to every body, by an English author.

Present Crisis, by John Hooper, of England.

Second Advent Hymns and Music.

"The Signs of the Times," a weekly paper published in Boston, at one dollar for six months, or 24 numbers, can be obtained as above, No. 3 Asylum street.

Hartford, May 13, 1842.

Cabinet Furniture.—A large assortment of elegant FURNITURE, and Curled Maple CHAIRS, at reduced prices. For sale at the Warehouse of WRIGHT & HILLS, 94 Main street.

May 13. [3w9]



THE subscribers take this opportunity to inform the public that they have received another large lot of those beautiful white Northern Live GESE FEATHERS, at prices that shall be perfectly satisfactory to purchasers. Also, that we have made large additions to our former assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c., making in all the largest and most perfect assortment in the State. We invite the particular attention of purchasers, (either dealers or consumers,) to our assortment of Featherers and Chairs. These articles we are prepared to furnish in any quantity, and of every quality, at much less than former prices.

ROBBINS & WINSHIP,
Main-st., first door south of City Hotel.
Hartford, May 13, 1842.

At a Court of Probate holden at Tolland, within and for the District of Tolland, on the 9th day of April, 1842. Present ELISHA STEARNS, Esq. Judge.

ON motion of the administrator on the estate of Amos Lillibridge, late of Willington, within said district, deceased: This Court doth decree that six months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same, to the administrators, and directs that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign-post in said town of Willington, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt.

Certified from Record.

May 13. [3w9] ELISHA STEARNS, Judge.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE, OR THE CASH SYSTEM.

W. H. RICHARDSON would take this opportunity of announcing to the public, generally, that he has taken the store No. 82 Main street near the Stone Bridge, and has furnished it with a complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, manufactured of the best material, which he will sell for a small advance from cost.

May 8. [1f8]

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Hall's Series of Reading Books, viz. Reader's Guide. Do. Manual. Primary Reader. New Primer, by George H. Foote. Practical Arithmetic. Introduction to Geography. By J. Olney.

The above very popular series of School Books are kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, No. 180 Main-st. GURDON ROBINS.

Also, as above, a constant supply of School and Miscellaneous Books.

Hartford, May 6, 1842.

PALM LEAF HATS.

5,000 Palm Leaf Hats, of various qualities, well made and durable, from the manufactory of Mr. A. C. Stowel—just received and for sale by the dozen or single, at the lowest cash prices, at the Hat Store of

HORACE SEXTON, No. 50 State st. ALSO, a complete assortment of Fur, Silk, and Leghorn Hats, together with a full supply of Caps, as cheap as the cheapest.

May 27. [1f11]

Bonnets, Silks, Flowers, Ribbons, &c.

MISS C. PETTIBONE & Co.
No. 235 Main-st., Hartford.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of rich and low priced MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, of the latest Paris styles. A splendid assortment of Silk and Lawn Hats, of an entire new style. Six cases of Tuscan Hats, of a new pattern, the best and cheapest in the city. Rutland Straw. American do. Mendina, Honeycomb, Tuscan, and fancy braid French Hats, of various styles. Prince Albert and Amazon Bonnets. Misses Bonnets. French Flowers, Gloves, Reiteres, Mitts, Cravats, French Collars, thread Laces, silk do. shurled and fluted Caps, mourning Collars, lace Grapes, plain and shurled Tiaras, for summer hats, drawing Podesco, and other new style of Silks, honeycomb Lace, Silk Fringes, of various colors for dresses and shawls, a large assortment of bonnet, neck, and cap Ribbons, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Tuscan and Straw hats cleaned and fitted in the neatest manner, after the latest patterns.

Milliners from the country supplied with goods on the most favorable terms.

N. B. New goods will be received from New York and Boston, every week through the season.

April 22. [6w6]

Copartnership Notice.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LORENZO HAMILTON & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the Hat, Cap, and Fur business, in all its branches.

LORENZO HAMILTON, HIRAM WILDMAN.

Hats and Caps.

Lorenzo Hamilton & Co. have taken the store 168 Main Street, directly opposite the State House, where they now offer a select assortment of Hats and Caps of their own manufacture and of the latest fashions.

Hartford, March 23, 1842. [1f]

BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

ADDISON'S Works.
Burke's do.
Dryden's do.
Milton's History of Christianity.
Do. Gibbons' Rome.
North's Addresses.
Buell's Farmer's Instructor, 2 vols.
Piccola.
Anthony's Lempiere's Classical Dictionary.
Nestorians, &c. &c.

GURDON ROBINS.
180 Main-st.
April 22.

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company.

Office north side of State House Square. This Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than thirty years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the best manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Libraries, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with confidence and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office, directly to the Secretary, and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:

Eliphalet Terry, John P. Brace,
S. H. Huntington, Ezra White, Jr.,
H. Huntington, Jr. James Goodwin, Jr.,
Albert Day, John P. Brace.

George C. Collins, Esq.,
ELIPHALET TERRY, President,
JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

ETNA Insurance Company.
Incorporated for the purpose of securing against fire and damage by Fire only.
CAPITAL \$200,000.

SECURED and vested in the best possible manner. Suffer to take risks on terms as favorable as other companies in the country, and therefore so detached that capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The office of the company is in the new Etna Building, next west of the Exchange Hotel, State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE,
Thomas K. Brace, Stephen Spencer,
Samuel Tudor, James Thomas,
Griffin Steadman, Elisha Peck,
Henry Kilbourn, Daniel Burgess,
Joseph Morgan, Ward Woodbridge,
Elisha Dodd, Joseph Church,
Jesse Savage, Horatio Allen,
Joseph Pratt, Ebenezer Seelye.

SIMON L. THOMAS, Sec'y.

The Etna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

PROTECTION Insurance Company.

Office north side of State House Square, in Exchange Buildings. This Company was incorporated by the Legislature, Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred and Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of effecting fire and Marine Insurance, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The company will issue policies on fire and marine risks, on terms as favorable as other offices.

Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

THE DIRECTORS ARE,
William W. Ellsworth, Amos Swenden,
Henry Hudson, Daniel W. Clark,
Charles H. Northam, Willis Thall,
William Kellogg, Elbridge Culler,
S. W. Goodridge, Elbridge Culler,
Hezekiah King, John H. Pease,
S. B. Grant, Edward Ballou,
Henry Waterman, Chauncey Burdett,
Lemuel Humphrey, Ebenezer Flower,
B. W. Greene, A. S. Porter,
George R. Bergh, Giles P. Grant.

DANIEL W. CLARK, President,
WILLIAM CONNOR, Sec'y.

HURLBUT & CO'S

New York, Hartford and Springfield PACKAGE EXPRESS, via New Haven. Office, No. 7 Central Row, Hartford, and 3 Wall st., New York, at the office of Hurlbut & Co.

THE Subscribers will run a Package Express, under the care of an Agent, by the Rail Road and Steamboat, for the conveyance of Packages of every description, Boxes, Bundles, Sample Goods, Bank Notes, &c. Packages will also be received at the office of Hurlbut & Co., No. 7 Central Row, Hartford, and at the office of Hurlbut & Co., in Springfield, and forwarded to and from New Haven, Meriden, Middletown, Berlin, New Britain, Hartford, Springfield, Newbury, Worcester, Boston, Salem, Lowell, Portsmouth, Portland, Hallowell, Augusta, Bangor, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the principal Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern cities and towns.

All Packages should be marked, "Care of Hurlbut & Co. Express." Large Packages will be called for, and taken to the office.

Particular attention will be paid to collecting and paying Drafts, Notes and Bills, purchasing Goods on all above named places.

J. HURLBUT and C. J. LEONARD, Proprietors.

HURLBUT & CO., or their Agent, will constantly have on hand and have the exclusive care and custody of all Package Cars, and will be responsible for the Goods accepted in, or destined for it, loss by fire and peril of the sea excepted.

REFERENCES.

Thomas K. Brace, Mayor of the city of Hartford; Dr. F. Robinson, President of Hartford Bank; John L. Foster, Cashier of Phoenix Bank; Edwin Spencer, Cashier of Conn. River Banking Company; Wm. T. Hoar, Cashier of Farmers and Mechanics Bank; Elisha Cole, Cashier of Exchange Bank; D. W. Clark, President of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company; Henry Kilbourn, Secretary of State of Connecticut; Royal R. Himes, Secretary of State of Connecticut; Messrs. Beckman & Hurlbut, 6 State st., Hartford; Calvin C. Co., 184 Main st.; S. B. Grant, 4 Central Row, Care, Tiffany & Co. Pearl st.; J. A. Taintor, Esq., 112 State st.

"LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE SYSTEM"—THE CASE SYSTEM—W. MELLEN returns his thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him the past year, and solicits a continuance of their favors. Having ascertained by practical demonstration that "the engine system" is better than the slow shilling," he has concluded to adopt the Cash System with small profits. Persons who want of BOOTS and SHOES can now save considerable money by having been obliged to pay the manufacturers heretofore to insure the debts of those who have purchased on credit, and will have an opportunity to buy at reduced cash prices. He flatters himself that from long experience as a practical workman, he shall be enabled to manufacture and furnish to his customers all articles in his line at prices cheaper than any other establishment. He has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing, super water proof Boots; men's and boys' thick Boots; calf pump Boots; men's and boys' Brogans; men's Slippers, &c., all of which he offers at the trade or at retail, cheap for cash, at 213 North Main street.

N. B. All orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to, and the work warranted.

All accounts due the subscriber must be paid immediately. Pay up, pay up, or—

Hartford, March 4, 1842. W. MELLEN

CHARLES ROBINSON.—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c. Commissioner for the States of New York and Maine. Agent for the North American and Hudson Insurance Companies of New York. Office, corner Chapel and State streets, New Haven.

W. S. CRANE.
DENTIST.—Exchange Buildings, North of the State House.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. & J. Parmleys, J. W. Crane, M. D., J. A. Stout, M. D., E. Bryan, New York.